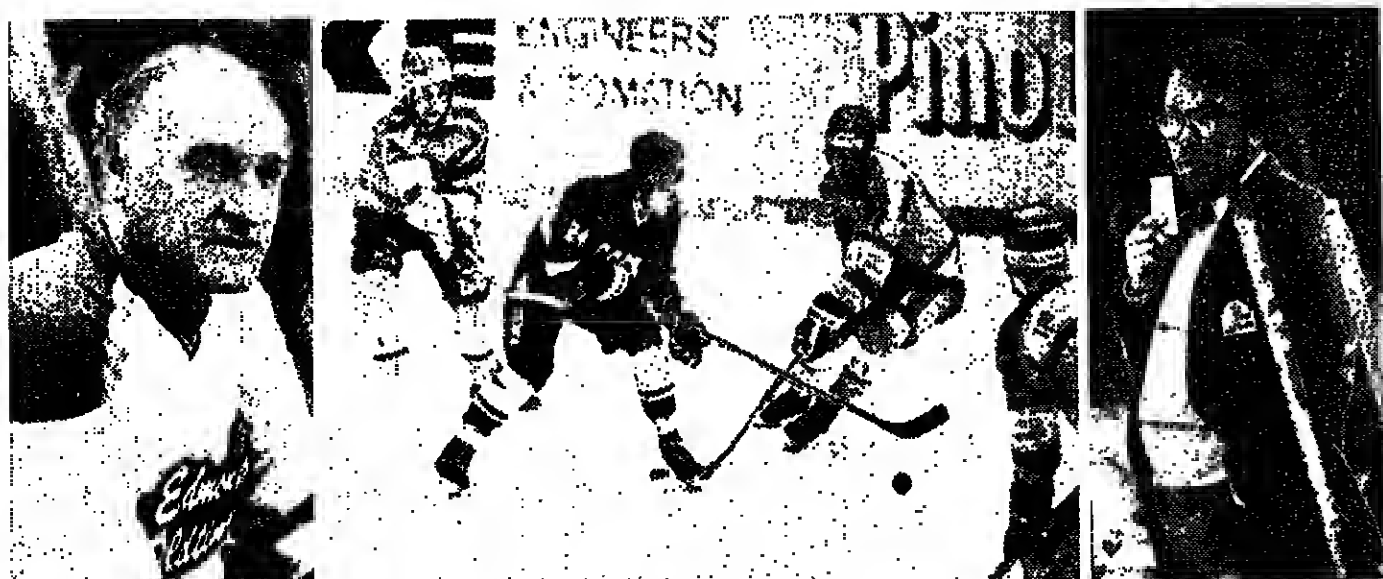


SPORTS



Roy Kinasevich—playing coach of the Edmonton Oilers. ● It is hard to control the leading attacker in the USSR team Sergei Makarov (No. 24). This is a scene from the USSR-Sweden game which the former won 10-0. ● Left Boork, Sweden's senior coach, guiding the move of his players.



Every match a mystery

Even the good-natured Swede, the mascot of the International "Izvestia" Prize tournament this time refrained from oversteering the results of the matches. There were too many now players in the teams which participated in this year's 18th "Izvestia" tournament at the Palace of Sport in Luzhiki, Moscow. Between December 16 and 21, the Prize was contested by the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland and West Germany. It was only on the last day of play that the tournament table finally assumed its proper order, which emphasizes the intensity of the contests. Contestants in the final matches were the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Finland and West Germany. We shall sum up the results of the tournament next time, as the decisive matches were played at the time of going to press. Meanwhile, we will draw the attention of hockey fans to the fact that this year's tournament produced a crop of sensations, revealed new star players, while specialists note the ever growing standards in the world hockey, all of which promise most exciting contests in the world and European championships to be staged next year in Prague.

MEET LEIF BOORK

We usually introduce new coaches to hockey fans. This

time, the new name is Leif Boork, who stood at the head of the Swedish team this year. Unlike his two predecessors, he is little known in his country as a player, but more as a coach. He has two daughters who dance and play handball, and his son naturally wants to become a hockey player. Boork is on a three-year contract with the national team. Earlier he taught Swedish language and social sciences. He sees his credo as a coach in raising the prestige of amateur hockey in Sweden and in making Sweden

one of the main favorites in the biggest world events. He believes that the Soviet team is one of the best and says that the most successful new info at the tournament were Svetlov, Samoylov and Yashin.

RAY KINASEVICH'S PROPOSAL

Meetings between veterans of Soviet and Canadian hockey are becoming a regular thing. This time, the Edmonton players were guests in this country. The matches were played in Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev and the final match was part of the "Izvestia" tournament in Moscow. Although the Soviet Union led in all the games, the playing coach of the Canadian team, 53-year-old busconman, Ray Kinasevich, was satisfied with his Soviet tour. He had no regrets about pulling off all his business to travel to the USSR.

In the past, he was both a player and a coach in Canada's professional hockey. His life in hockey was linked with the Detroit Red Wings club.

Our matches attract many spectators, which means that they are impressive, Kinasevich said in a conversation. Fans come to meet their favorite hockey players of different years, and we see these matches, apart from the pleasure we get on the ice, as an opportunity to spend the friendly contacts between the two countries, and to talk to each other on the subjects which concern us both. I think that the hockey federation of our two countries ought to consider holding matches between the national teams made up of the participants of the previous superstars from 1972 to 1974.

Alexander BUTSENIN
Photos by Andrei Knyazev

Prizes—to best Soviet gymnasts

The best Soviet gymnasts of 1984 are Muscovites Olga Mostepanova and Dmitriy Bilozherchov. Olga, a ninth-former from the 220th Moscow school, will be awarded the traditional prize of the "Soviet Woman" magazine. In the main contest of the season—the International Friendship-84 tournament held in the Czechoslovak town of Olomouc—the charge of coach Vladimir Aksyonov managed on the day of the overall final to score a stunning result—48 points from a 40 possible.

Dmitriy Bilozherchov who is in his first year at the military institute of physical culture, won

the prize of the "Moloday Komunist" magazine for the second year running. Like Mostepanova, he was the Friendship-84 meet with an unusual sum of points—119.30 from 120. Like in the world championship, in the overall win he added three top awards in the pommel horse, the rings and the horizontal bar.

Moscow Dynamo, which recently won the European Water Polo Cup Holders Cup, beat Hungarian Vass, European Champions Cup holders, 15-9, in Barcelona to win the Saper Cup.

● A tense moment of the match.



Defence triumphed

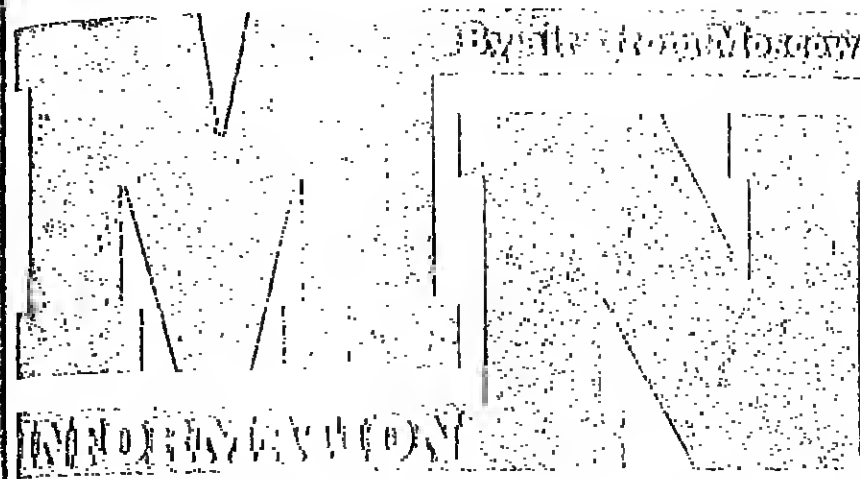
One more spectacular achievement has been recorded in the Moscow world chess title match. Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov (both of the USSR) have already played 34 games—just as many games as were played by the great Russian master Alexander Alekhine and Cuban Jose Raul Capablanca in 1923 in Buenos Aires. This was a long match by the records. After the 34th game Karpov still led 5-1. The two last games ended in draws. In both the 33rd and 34th game defence triumphed.

ZURBRIGGEN BOUND FOR HIS GOAL

The holder of the Crystal Globe for the victory in last year's world skiing cup Rudi Zurbriggen of Switzerland claimed at the start of the season he intended to keep the prize. And though he performs not as well as last year, he confidently leads the "race" with 85 points after the downhill in Val Gardena, Italy. Mark Girardelli of Luxembourg has 70 points, and Robert Erbacher of Italy and Martin Hangl of Switzerland have 58 each.

The younger of the twin sisters Doris Talle was her first cup stage. In Madonna di Campiglio (Italy) she confidently won the special slalom. Dropping out were such stars as Erika Hess of Switzerland, American Tamar McKinnon, Liliane Marfisi-Ross, Quirio and Pasquale Magagnoli.

The next day's giant slalom was won by Martina Kehl of West Germany, who did well in the World Series before the season. She now leads the table with 67 points. Her 58 and lesser known Swiss racer Brigitte Oerli has 54 points.



No. 100 (615), DECEMBER 25-28, 1984

Price 5 Kopeks

SAYING FAREWELL TO MARSHAL USTINOV

Moscow has paid its last respects to a Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Dmitry Ustinov.

For two days, Ustinov's body lay in state in the Hall of Columns in the House of the Trade Unions where people came in an endless procession to pay tribute to the prominent statesman. Standing in a vigil of mourning were General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov, and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

In June 1941, D. Ustinov was appointed the USSR People's Commissar of Armaments at the age of 32. During the war he did a lot to facilitate victory over Germany and the Japanese militarism.

In April 1978, D. Ustinov was appointed USSR Defence Minister, a post he held until the last days of his life.

The Soviet people and the armed forces saw in D. Ustinov a person of unshakable loyalty to duty, immense capacity for work, and imbued with the ability to fundamentally tackle set goals, said G. Romanov, Member of the Politburo, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the mourning meeting in Red Square.

On that frosty day in December, thousands of working people in Moscow gathered to pay tribute to D. Ustinov. Also present were members of foreign military delegations who arrived in Moscow to attend Marshal D. Ustinov's funeral, as well as diplomatic missions accredited in Moscow and military attaches at foreign embassies.



The funeral procession heading towards the Kremlin Wall.

Battle banners reclined above columns of army units.

On behalf of Muscovites, a Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Committee, V. Grishin, bid farewell to Marshal Ustinov.

He placed the interests of our Motherland and the Soviet people above all else. We are gripped and full of sorrow at the thought that we no longer have with us this man who had tremendous energy and unending will.

A Red Army soldier, a worker, a design engineer, and a director of a large factory—these are all milestones in D. Ustinov's glorious biography, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Sergei Sokolov, noted in his speech.

Most complex problems of designing, testing and mass production of various types of weapons were solved under D. Ustinov's leadership. In the post-war years, he devoted all his talent and profound knowledge to strengthening economic and defence capabilities of this country and to Soviet rocket-building and space exploration.

On behalf of delegations from the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, the meeting to Red Square was addressed by General D. Dzhurov, Defence Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Tackling the important tasks of consolidating combatant cooperation between our countries, D. Ustinov always proceeded from the premise of common international interests. We are well aware that in the present international situation the creative activities of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries will be reliably safeguarded and the struggle for lasting peace on earth will be more successful if our unity is stronger, if our battle ranks are more formidable, and if the combat preparedness of our armies is higher.

The urn with D. Ustinov's remains was put into a niche in the Kremlin Wall. An orchestra sounded the Soviet Union's Anthem. In their last respects to Marshal of the Soviet Union, D. Ustinov, Soviet Army units marched through Red Square in a solemn procession.

Gratitude to the Soviet Government

New York. Barbara Derosso, Deputy Commissioner of the Commission on Assistance and Reconstruction, has expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Government and people for the timely and timely assistance they have given to the Ethiopian people to help them overcome the consequences of the prolonged drought. Speaking at a press conference at the UN Headquarters he pointed out as particularly important the role played by vehicles and planes placed at Ethiopia's disposal by the Soviet Union. Soviet planes and helicopters deliver most of the emergency food and other aid to most remote areas hit by the drought.

According to ANSA news agency, the Prime Minister of Maldives, Minoff, has resigned. His successor is Carmelo Mifud Bonetti, who was senior Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister.

At a ceremony in the Peruvian capital of Lima, a park has been named after Indian Gandhi. A memorial plaque was unveiled in honor of the glorious daughter of the Indian people.

A supreme council on information has been set up in Algeria. One of its main functions is to disseminate information on the country's foreign policy, which is one of lasting peace and friendship among peoples.

At a noted Chinese cultural festival, the Chinese government has announced that it will support the United Nations request for the Panchen Lama to visit the USSR in 1985 which was accepted with gratitude.

Joint space probe started

Following the heels of the Vega-1 station, an automatic unmanned space station Vega-2 is now on its flight towards Venus. On board both stations are scientific instruments for exploration under the programme of the International project: Venus-Halley's Comet. During the first stage of the flight the stations will reach the vicinity of Venus next June and take joint measurements in two of its areas. They will then enter a new trajectory to meet Halley's Comet in March 1986. Rostislav Sagdeyev, Director of the Institute of Space Research, discusses the salient features of the space programme:

In conjunction with Soviet scientists, specialists from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, France, the FRG and Czechoslovakia are taking part in this international project.

Chosen for the project was the serial station of the Venus-type, the previous flights of which made it possible to obtain unique information about the planet. In the flights of the Vega stations, those studies will be continued under a new programme. An aerostatic probe will detach itself from the descent module during the descent and drift in the Venusian clouds at a height of nearly fifty kilometers. The probe's instruments will measure the temperature, pressure and density of the cloud layer.

The Vega-1 and Vega-2 stations will for the first time study Halley's Comet directly. It is planned to obtain television pictures of the nucleus of the comet from the flight path at different distances to the comet, the closest being ten thousand kilometers. The television device will also trace the attraction of the nucleus of the comet so as to secure other precise measurements. Spectrometer developed by Bulgarian, French and Soviet specialists will explore the chemical composition of the different parts of the comet. A magnetometer made in Austria will measure the comet's magnetic field, while the composition of the atmosphere of the comet will be analysed with the help of an instrument designed with the participation of Hungarian specialists. Reception and processing of information about Halley's Comet will undoubtedly enrich the scientific activities of all the countries participating in the project.

SOVIET-CHINESE TALKS

Peking. First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov and Vice-Premier of the Chinese State Council, Yao Yilin, have discussed and reached accord on issues relating to the conclusion of an agreement on economic, technical and scientific cooperation, and the setting up of a Soviet-Chinese commission on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation.

In the first half of 1985 a long-term agreement on trade and payments for 1985-1990 will also be signed. In this connection, appropriate talks will be held between the respective organizations of the two countries in the first quarter of next year. They also exchanged ideas on bilateral relations.

Ivan Arkhipov was received by members of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the Chinese State Council Zhao Ziyang. The two sides discussed further bilateral economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation.

Ivan Arkhipov extended an invitation to Yao Yilin to visit the USSR in 1985 which was accepted with gratitude.



The Belarus tractor was made in India. Production of the tractor in the USSR has been launched at a factory in Panchajanya, the central city near New Delhi under Soviet licence.



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS, "MN Informant" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Informant" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Informant" can be taken out with the following firms.

GREECE

- "Kulture" 6, Oenidion Str., 6 (Acdomies) Athens
- "Kulture" 25, Vasilas Solas Str., Thessaloniki
- Syntroch Epochi Str. Akademias 78 Athens 142
- Syntroch Epochi Str. Aristotelous, 7 Thessaloniki

HOLLAND

- Bookhandel Pegasus, Leidsestraat 25, 1017 NT Amsterdam

INDIA

- Magazine Centre 2nd Floor, Ganapathi Bldgs., B.V.K. Hyerger Rd., Bangalore-560053
- Higgimbolhema P.B. 311, Mount Rd., Madras 2
- Magazine Centre, 54/5-6 Shantini Mohai Kanpur-1
- Navakarnataka Publications, R.R.C. Complex, S.C. Road, Bangalore-560009
- People's Book House Pionership Manali Opp. Kofis Studio, Rajahmundry, Ahmedabad-280001

Rajasthan People's Publishing House Chemilwale Market, M.I. Road, Jaipur-302001

* Retailers

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Informant" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnyye Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 14/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Printed at the "Izvestia" Press. Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index: 30078

MN INFORMATION No. 100

Handwritten text in a vertical box on the right margin, possibly a date or a note.

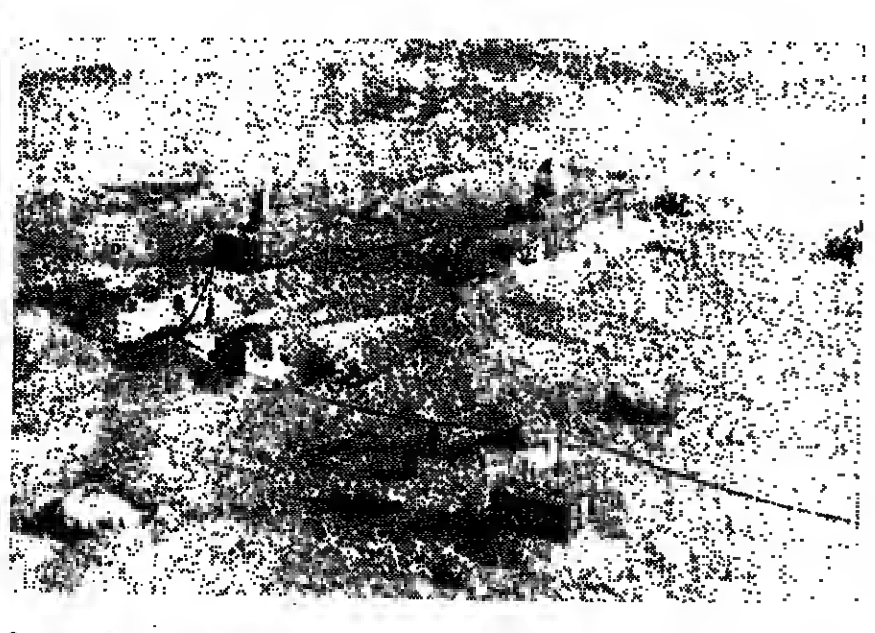
STATIONS ON DRIFTING ICE FLOES

The waters of the Arctic Ocean have been criss-crossed by a dense network formed by the drifting routes of the Soviet exploration stations, Severnyy Polyus (The North Pole). The first one of these, the SP-1, appeared in the Arctic in 1937. Over the past thirty years, the SP stations have travelled the total of more than 130 thousand kilometers.



Yu. Balalayev, meteorologist of the Polar exploration station SP-22 at his instrument for measuring solar radiation.

The conditions in which the Polar explorers are working are severe. They face strong winds, severe frosts, the lengthy Polar night, the rapid thawing of snow and ice in summer, all of which complicate the conduct of their exploration. The main danger for the people working on ice is the packing of ice and fissures in the ice floes on which the stations are based. Dur-



The Polar exploration station SP-25.

ing the drifting by all the Soviet stations, their floes have been subjected to break-ups on 600 occasions. Tests of times such cracks have made them move their camps to a new place.

A drifting station is a well-organized settlement. In its tasks and programmes for work each represents a scientific and exploratory laboratory in the fullest sense of the word. The range of explorations which specialists carry out on the SP stations is most diverse. They measure the temperature of the water of different depths in the ocean and take soil samples to find out the shape of the sea bed and its geological history. They gather plankton and explore the temperature regime of the ice and of the layer of air right above the ice, the intensity of the solar radiation for the study of the heat exchange between the surface of the ocean and the atmosphere, etc.

The results of the research by the Soviet Polar explorers are first of all important for practical needs, such as making the weather forecasts more precise and providing for confident prediction of the ice regimes in the northern Soviet seas crossed by the marine transport lanes. No less serious contribution is made by them in the solution of the global problems, like a study of the atmosphere and the circulation of the waters in the World Ocean and a search for possible changes of the Earth's climate.

Round the Soviet Union

● FAST SHIPS HAVE SET OUT FROM LATVIAN PORTS DESTINED FOR VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD TO DELIVER LETTERS, PARCELS AND NEW YEAR TREES TO SAILORS AND FISHERMEN WORKING FAR AWAY FROM THE SOVIET SHORES. The crews are looking forward to seeing videocassettes and films made in their homelands during their absence, and to hearing concerts recorded on tapes of their requests.

● THE FIRST ONE MILLION KILOWATT POWER BLOCK AT THE ZAPOROZHYE NUCLEAR POWER STATION HAS BEEN CONNECTED TO THE SOVIET UNIFIED POWER GRID. The project is being erected with maximum industrialization of all the processes which enable the builders to commission one power block every year.

A new model of the Sakartvelo

A new model of the Sakartvelo tea-picking machine does the work of fifty people. The first samples have left the continuous production line of the Grizul-mash plant.

The greatest merit of the new machine is that it can pick the leaf on steep (up to 12°) mountain slopes. Its output is 20 per cent higher than that of its predecessor. It also has better manoeuvrability.

Enterprises of Georgia (a republic in Soviet Transcaucasia) manufacture more than 20 different machines which perform practically all the operations from tea cultivation to its picking. The technique of growing tea in the mountains is well developed. There are aggregates with mounted devices that are automatically set in motion.

Barrels float across the ocean

Where should the barrels float?

Until recently this question did not bother timber firm workers in Dnipro (Dnieper) region of Central Russia. However, the sideboard's return across the sea has forced them to consider the matter. The fact is that the Ministry of Timber Industry of the Russian SFSR had asked the Dnipro coopers to prepare 75 large barrels needed by American film makers for the shooting on historical film about Peter the Great. Considerable given by charity local inhabitants and materials from Moscow studio archives helped fill this unusual order. Not long ago the goods of these experienced local residents were accepted by the customers as "excellent" and were shipped across the ocean.

CRUISES BY SOVIET SHIPS

Soviet passenger ships have sailed from Australia's east coast with tourists of that country. The "Mikhail Lermontov" ship will soon set off from Sydney to shores of New Zealand and the South Pacific. Similar ships which are to sail till next year will be done by the Soviet liner "Alexander Pushkin", a TASS correspondent has been told by Vladislav Petrov, director of the Soviet ship Morpostol amalgamation.

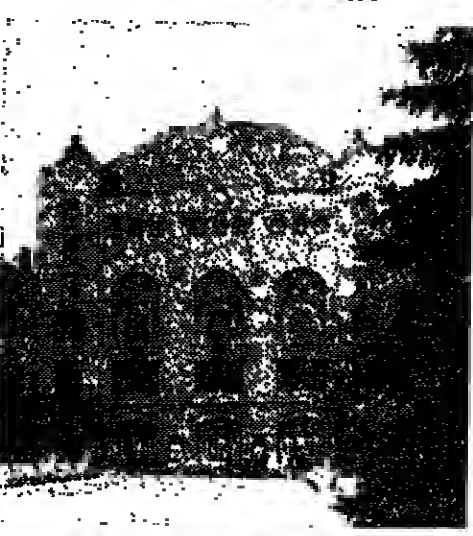
Morpostol has just marked its anniversary: in autumn 1954 in cooperation with the firm Transocean it arranged a cruise. Transocean is one of the most active partners of the Soviet shipbuilding industry. It has been cooperating with the Soviet organization for more than ten years now. All cruise ships visited 25 countries in the Pacific. Morpostol clients sailed around the world on cruises of Mediterranean, Indian, Caribbean, and Pacific to the coast of Alaska.

MASTERPIECES

Famous rhymes—3rd-century found during excavations in Nisa, former capital of the Parthian Empire, near Ashgabat—have been sent to the restoration. The rhymes have been found in all archaeological excavations of the world as fine examples of ancient art. These rhymes, carved on stone, were used for the restoration of the Parthian Empire.

Places to visit

POLYTECHNIC MUSEUM



The building of this museum was erected since by stages at first (in 1873-1877) its central part with big sleep saloons. Later (in 1886) the right side portion facing the monument to the heroes of the Revolution was added. Finally, the left side part was completed, with an auditorium with seats for 1,000 people where the first lecture was given on October 11, 1907. The exhibits of the museum are displayed in 80 halls. Over 40,000 of them reflect the basic stages in the development of technology and natural sciences.

SCHOOL OF ARTS FOR CHILDREN

The Ballet School in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, now has a junior "brother" school for children. About a hundred children aged 6-9 years have enrolled in the preparatory and

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

First forms. Experienced teachers give lessons in classical dance, gymnastics, and music. Aesthetic education of the rising generation, its harmonious spiritual and cultural development is of primary concern for the Soviet state, says Alexander Titushkin, Ukrainian Deputy Minister of Culture. In order to draw children nearer to the arts, the republic has opened more

than 1,000 music, art and ballet schools. These are amateur groups and workshops at the Palaces of Young Pioneers and clubs. The necessary funds are allocated by various government institutions, trade unions and managements of industrial enterprises. These schools specializing in various fields have become very popular in rural areas, where children learn the ABCs of painting, singing, and playing musical instruments. Tuition is free of charge.

Stonehenge which scholars believe 1,800 years before the Christian era had served as a peculiar calculating device for predicting moon eclipses.

The remarkable similarity between these two monuments prompted the scholars that the Stonehenge rings were used in astronomy to observe the sun and the moon. Some of the rings of Stonehenge have holes through which it was possible to observe the daily lunation on certain days of the year.

The astronomical knowledge of the peoples who lived in those places has been confirmed by the excavation of the Minor Metamorphosis not far from Yerevan where archaeologists have found an ancient observatory. Besides pictures depicting the solar system testify to the considerable amount of knowledge amassed by their authors to astronomy were recently found in the Geghama mountains also in Armenia.

ACCELERATED RESEARCH

Scientists at the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences Institute of Physiology have devised an automatic method of studying the mechanism of nervous activity. They have built instruments based on microelectronic computers which have accelerated research work dozens of times. This will help reduce the period of time needed to develop new medical preparations and evolve methods of treating a number of ailments. The method can be applied in other branches of science.

VIEWPOINT

Elections

Alexander GUBER

February 24 in the date of elections to the Supreme Soviets of Union and Autonomous Republics and to local Soviets. 180 million or so voters will elect over two million deputies.

Under the Constitution all power in the USSR belongs to the people which exercise it through the Soviets of people's deputies forming the political basis of the state. All other state authorities are controlled by and accountable to the Soviets. Preparation for the elections is in full swing. More than eight million factory and office workers and farmers are on election commissions. Meetings of labour collectives and public organizations nominate their candidates among them leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the best rank-and-file workers, world-known scientists and farmers of various ages, occupations, nationalities, men and women.

The composition of the Soviet deputy corps, both present and the future one, fairly fully reflects the social and national composition of Soviet society. The deputies represent all the hundreds of nations and nationalities of the land. Nearly 70 per cent of the deputies are workers and farmers, a third — young people, a half — women. 67 per cent of the deputies are non-party people.

A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow on December 20 devoted to the elections. Answering questions was Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

He said, among other things, that elections in the Soviet Union are financed by the state alone. For instance, 12 million rubles were set aside to this end in the Russian Federation. He further made the point that our deputies draw no salaries for their duty but are reimbursed for the expenses incurred by such duties. The compensation for the USSR Supreme Soviet deputy is roughly equivalent to the average earnings of a factory or office worker.

One foreign correspondent asked about the current work of the USSR Armed Forces deputy Nikolai Ogarkov. The answer was that Marshal Ogarkov holds a responsible position in the USSR Defence Ministry and is still deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Leonid Brezhnev further said that many of our laws are born of the mandate given by voters to their deputies. One example is the Law on Nature Protection in the Far North adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet at its latest session. It was sponsored by voters who mandated the deputies to do so.

Leonid Brezhnev also stressed that in this country deputies may be recalled by their electors before their term of office expires. There were roughly 10,000 such instances since 1955 when the USSR Constitution was adopted. The figure is fairly small compared with the total number of deputies but it is quite eloquent itself. It shows that the Soviet deputies remain accountable to their voters in the period between elections.

Naturally, this is not the only and even not the main reason why our deputies are so closely connected with the people. They are also connected with the people by their work. Of course, the work of a deputy is a difficult one. It is

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

1984—A RECORD YEAR FOR THE GAS INDUSTRY

This year, the gas industry will achieve an impressive record growth of gas extraction amounting to more than 50,000 million cubic metres. A few months earlier than scheduled the daily production of 1,000 million cubic metres will be reached in the Tyumen Region where the main part of the gas is located. Another remarkable event of the year is the commissioning, also ahead of schedule, of the Urengoi-Centre-1 transcontinental gas pipeline.

This line, which is more than three thousand kilometres long, has increased the pumping of gas from Urengoi to the industrial areas in the Urals, the Volga, and the Centre by tens of millions of cubic metres every day, reports the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

What made this great achievement in the gas industry possible?

In the first place, writes the newspaper, this was facilitated by research and development. In the Siberian gas fields effective use is being made of gas preparation installations with a performance of twenty thousand million cubic metres of gas a year. The gas transportation systems are being equipped with Soviet-made pumping machines with capacities of 16 and 25 MW.

Apart from the big unit power rating, the modern equipment has a number of other substantial advantages such as comparatively smaller material consumption, greater service life and higher automation. Perhaps, the chief merit of the new technology lies in that it is made in the shape of large blocks ready for use.

Successfully implemented is the industry's programme for the automation of the processes for extraction and transportation of gas.

In the future, automatic machines will be able to take over completely in controlling the preparation of gas for further transportation.

NATIONWIDE MEDICAL CHECK-UPS

The USSR is introducing total health check-ups for the entire population. In what way does this large-scale medical examination benefit the nation? The

USSR Health Minister Sergei Burenkov answers this question in an article in the newspaper TRUD.

One important thing in medicine is that a disease can be more easily prevented than treated. This truth reflects the essence of this exercise to be undertaken — i.e., annual medical examinations of the entire population, writes the minister.

Indeed, it is a major preoccupation for doctors to find out the hazards that can lead to disease. One of these is increased lipoprotein in the blood which prompts the doctor that a patient is threatened with atherosclerosis, one of the most deadly diseases. Such diseases as glaucoma, high blood pressure, sugar diabetes, and many others can also be quite easily detected at their early stage. It should be said that in order to remove the factors of hazard, treatment is not always required. At times it is enough to warn the patient that his cure depends on him, and to help him live on the most rational diet and get rid of harmful habits.

Attempts at sweeping medical examinations were made in this country in the 1920s and 1930s, notes the author. Yet at that time, the material basis of the health services and medical personnel were too weak. In the 70s large-scale scientific experiments were carried out in this same direction. By the end of 1983, 58 million people were under constant medical supervision, while annual preventive examinations involved check-ups on 117 million people, or of least half of the children and grown-ups in such medical check-ups during the next five-year plan period that is between 1985 and 1990.

A SECOND LITERACY OF THE 20th CENTURY

Computer literacy, Moscow University Professor B. Gnedonko claims in IZVESTIYA, is now another literacy of this century in the way of electronic computers. development of good machines have been designed, programming personnel trained and large-scale research work undertaken. Now the understanding of the possibilities of computer operation must be made universal. This in large measure promotes continued scientific, technological and engineering progress, as well as the application of new technical ideas.

This is especially important now that we are on the threshold of fifth-generation machines. We must be

well prepared for their design and use. For this purpose we should comprehensively train researchers and people who work with and maintain computers. Higher schools, the Zhukovskiy Scientific and Computer Centre should be drawn into this important work — in short, we should use all the possible channels to popularize knowledge of the fundamentals of the information theory and learning the principles of electronic computer operation.

A primary acquaintance with the possibilities of computers and principles of their operation are necessary in secondary and vocational training schools.

"THERE IS NO TRUTH WITHOUT BELIEF"

The longer I work in dramatic art the clearer I understand why it is called the most difficult genre, writes playwright Vladimir Aron in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. The most difficult thing is what is open and well formulated — the famous triad — a blend of the social, psychological and dramatic truth. But how is one to capture this truth so necessary for man today? Inquires the author. Indeed, the "Vocabulary of Epithets" has nearly 80 definitions of the word "truth", such as "little", "in consolation", "whole spectrum of them, I think, the author notes, that whole is needed today is a truth which implies man to doing things and is based on his beliefs and convictions.

Critics have noted that modern authors willingly draw on plays by Chekhov, having the insuperable desire to identify with Chekhovian spirituality, idealism and even the exterior attributes of his plays. True, the sentiment is great but I think that the "link of times" here is more involved and more principled, as it were. Chekhov believed that a person could become better if you showed him what he must be like. Hope, conviction and belief only emerge through the truth. This is the first and obligatory stage on the way of man to his supreme destination. Without the truth there is no belief — this tradition of Chekhovian art is indeed of concern to many modern playwrights. I can name plays which leave the spectator quite disturbed, tried and even played out by the hours spent with the company in tormenting and blissful searchings of truth.

The truth suffered by the spectator and obtained in labour together with the theatre inevitably takes root in his soul and becomes part of his world outlook. Belief and, ultimately, will be transformed in the people via complex and indirect avenues.



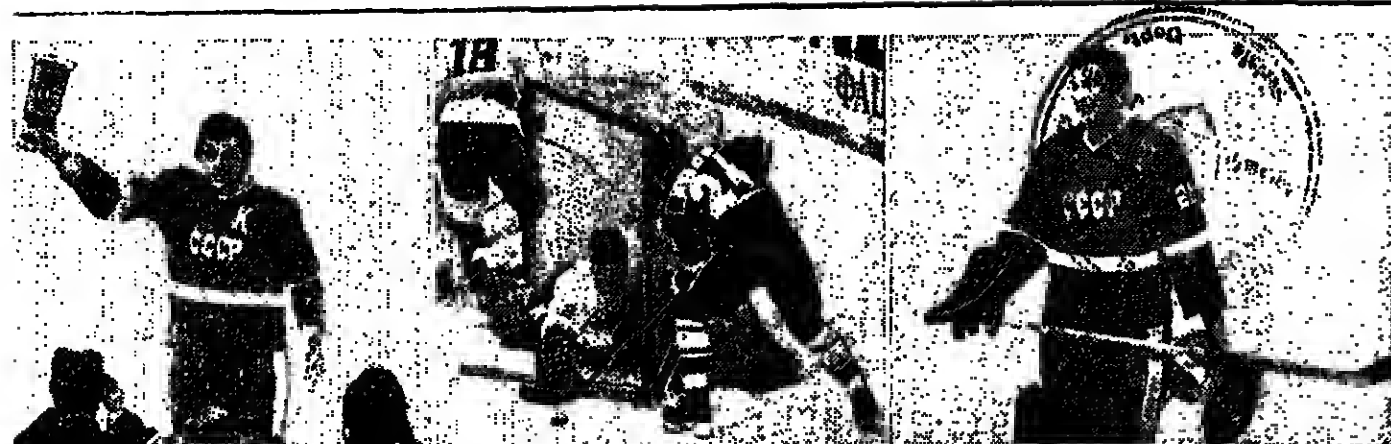
QUALITY, COST-SAVING WEAVING OF CLOTH AND FABRICS OF ALL KINDS: COTTON, WOOLLEN, SILK, LINEN

AUTOMATIC LOOM WITH WEFT MICRO-INSERTER STR SERIES

* Main shaft rpm to 200
* Weaving width, cm 180, 220, 240, 260, 300, 360, 390
* Weft color change mechanism — few colors
* Shed control — tapped — 10 heads
* Dobby 14/18 heads
* Yarn handled, No. tex 8 to 200

CHMASHEXPORT

SPORTS



Captain of the Soviet team Vyacheslav Fetisov with the victory cup. ● A scene from the match USSR-Europe. A difficult moment at the goal of the goalkeeper of the Europe team Jiri Krelík of Czechoslovakia. ● Vladislav Tretyak for the last time on the big ice. Photos by Andrei Rynzev

Tretyak, Vasilyev and Maltsev transfer relay...

A low bow to you, hockey fans! Such were the words of Vladislav Tretyak directed to the crumpled slumps of the Moscow Palace of Sport in Leningrad during an unusual intermission in the first period of the match between the USSR and Europe. This match of the two teams made up of players-participants of the International "Izvestia" Prize tournament — was devoted to the completion of performance in the sport by many-time Olympic, world and European champions, Soviet hockey players: 32-year-old goalkeeper Vladislav Tretyak, 35-year-old defender Valery Vasilyev and

attacker Alexander Maltsev. For the last time they played ten minutes for the Soviet team in this match. And played as though they were in their best form. Symbolically, the first goal against the European team was scored by young forward Sergei Svetlov who received the puck as though a relay from his older Moscow Dynamo teammates Vasilyev and Maltsev. Tretyak also came off the ice undefeated. The final score of the first ever match between the USSR and European teams is 7-3 in Soviet favour. The entire proceeds from this interesting game, as suggested by its participants,

went to the Peace Fund.

The day before, only the last day of the tournament determined the award winners of this 10th tournament. The Olympic, world and European champions the USSR totted eight points out of eight possible. In the decisive games the USSR beat 1984 Olympic silver medalists Czechoslovakia 5-0. The winners have the best goal difference of 28-1. Czechoslovakia, Finland and Sweden totalled four points each and their tables situation had to be decided by the goal difference. The last finishers were West Germany who lost all their four games.

The best players determined on the results of the tournament were: goalkeeper Vladimir Myshkin (USSR), defender Bo Ericsson (Sweden) and attacker Vincent Lukáč (Czechoslovakia). The top scorer of the tournament is attacker Vladimir Krutov (USSR).

Next the tournament participants will attend the world and European championships in Prague on April 17-May 3, 1985.

Meanwhile Soviet players will play for their clubs in various New Year International tournaments.

Alexander BUTSENIN

CHESSE PLAYERS VIE FOR EUROPEAN CUP

It is not so long ago when Alexander Belyavsky, a Grandmaster from Lvov, led the Soviet national team to the Greek city of Saloniki for the World Chess Olympiad. Now, in Moscow, he is heading another — a club team this time. As member of the Trud Voluntary sports society, Belyavsky is playing in the final match of the best European chess club championship against rivals of Burevestnik. These two Soviet teams proved the heat after all the elimination contests in which chess players of the Old World participated. That is why, regardless of the outcome of the match, the honorary trophy will remain in the Soviet Union. The three-day match is going on at the USSR Central Chess Club.

'RACE OF STARS'

Over 30,000, or nearly half the residents of our town, come to see this interesting event, Vladislav Slesarev, Chairman of the Executive Council of the town of Gus-Khrustalny, told an MNL correspondent. Stated here was the 7th traditional "Race of stars" for the prize of the "Zvezda" magazine attended by top Soviet racers — national

champions, winners and award winners of major international tournaments. Gus-Khrustalny is part of the renowned Golden Ring, which excites much interest on the part of Soviet and foreign tourists. In this small town there are lots of places of interest: some 250 interesting architectural structures of the late 18th



A moment of the race.



Winner of the race Nikolai Bolshikh.

Photos by Alexei Fyodorov

and early 19th centuries, several buildings were built by renowned architect Bazov.

The fans who came to see the event, were not let down by their expectations. The exciting and full of dramatic races were held on the ice of a lake. Altogether there were 16 heats, six racers in each. Far from all the participants came to finish. There were some overturns,

MICHEL HIDALGO: FRANCE CHIEF FAVOURITES

Former French national football team chief coach Michel Hidalgo, who led the French to the European title last summer and is now in Brazil, told a press conference that since he had left his post after the European championship he saw many national teams in action. Watching them he invariably concluded that France will be a hot favourite for the 1986 world cup to Mexico. The French play fast, ingeniously and have good technique. Our last year European junior championship success shows we have strong reserves, too, he claimed.

On the current state of football in Brazil, he said, it was in a crisis. The best local players were sold to Italian clubs and are factually lost to Brazilian football, while the young have not yet reached the level necessary for success in major events like the world cup.

Football's future, Hidalgo contends, rests with midfielders, whose skill in attack and defence will clinch the game. Among the best of the current crop he named Frenckien, Pothu and Grazzian Junior, who are now, incidentally, with Italian clubs.

Vladimir AIRMILIN

For 'Crystal Globe'

After a win by Bojan Krizan (Yugoslavia) in the Masters of Campiglio special slalom, Mark Girardelli's victory in the super giant slalom and assessment of the "combinations", the tables are still led by last year's trophy holder Pirmin Zurbriggen (Switzerland) with 104 points.

Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein has 95 points.

The gap between Marina Kish of West Germany and her nearest rivals has increased. After the giant slalom at Santa Caterina (Italy) she now has 70 points, and second and third placed Erika Hess and Brigitte Oertli, both of Switzerland, have 56 and 54 points respectively.

too. The winner is Moscow racer Nikolai Bolshikh.

The "Race of stars" justifies its name — attending it are only all the country's top racers, said Nikolai Bolshikh. And to win it is honorable and extremely difficult. As my brother Igor says, who is also a racer, this is a race of motor and tactical skills. And possibly good fortune. This time it was on my side.

Gennady LEONOV



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material is carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

CANADA

● Periodics, Inc., C.P., 220, Villa Mont-Royal P.Q., H3P 3C4

● The People's Cooperative Bookstore, 233 West Pender St., Vancouver 3, B.C. V6B 1T2

● Ukrainska Knyha, 952 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M6H 1L6

● Troika Limited, 799 College St., Toronto, Ont., M6G 1C7

JAPAN

● Neuka Ltd., 2-20-19 Minami-Ikebukuro, 2-chome, Toshima-ku, 174, Tokyo

● Niso-Yoko Ltd., 1-5-16 Suido, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo

● Far Eastern Bookellers, Kanda P.O.B. No. 72, Tokyo 100-91

S.A.R.

● L'Etablissement Arabs Syrien pour la distribution des imprimés "Cham" Damas-SAR

THAILAND

● Thaisov Co. Ltd., 398, Siam Square, 501 S. Rama 1 Road Bangkok

TURKEY

● Messrs Tamol Dagitim Yaratilan Caddesi Tassevaki sokak Bay eg lu Han No. 5/2, Cagaloglu, Istanbul

For all questions involving receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Printed at the "Izvestia" Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 1987.

MN INFORMATION No. 100